

ING TO FOREIGNERS. Pretty Salvation Maids Now Sweetly Carol All the National Airs.

The ever progressive Salvation Army has just added to its equipment what many people consider its most attractive feature. The latest novelty of this up-to-date organization, and the one which is shortly to come to New York, is called the "Singing Battalion," and is attached to the Western division, which has its headquarters at Chicago.

Its members are all women officers of the army, and have been selected with a special view to their comeliness. As a result the new corps makes a charming appearance, and, as each of these pretty girls is attired in the costume of her native country, the effect is extremely picturesque.

The idea of organizing this band of singers of all nations grew out of a desire on the part of the army commandants to impart sections to reach people of every nationality in the most direct and effective way. There were plenty of fine singers in the army, but they all sang in English, and this language was unintelligible to thousands of lately landed foreigners who came to the meetings.

It was not feasible to give songs in all the living tongues, but it was comparatively easy to find members of the army belonging to all the different countries represented in the various audiences.

So pretty girls from Japan, Russia, Roumania, Sweden, France, Scotland, Holland, and even Turkey, were pressed into service and instructed to provide themselves with becoming costumes, modeled after those common to their several countries. The result was that this novel band is creating a furore through Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and the other Western States which it has visited.

In the coal and iron mining districts which are scattered thickly over these States a large proportion of the workmen are foreigners, and when they discovered that the army had girl-singers who came from the Fatherland they flocked to the things in great crowds.

giving their gatherings this international character the army has brought with it an influence many people who would otherwise have remained away. Often a little family of Swedes or Poles, for instance, have sat through one of the Singing Battalion's concerts one of men will leave his seat and stepping to the young officers who happens to be in the costume of his country, address in his own language. His delight is reaching when he hears her kindly response in his own familiar tongue. The songs, which are as much enjoyed by the one as the other, usually ends by the army band joining the family group and volunteering to sing for them religious songs with which they have been familiar since childhood.

AN AMERICAN VICTORY. The Value of Our Cars Demonstrated on an Important English Railroad.

The special attraction which the Great Northern Railroad of England offers to travelers on its route to Scotland this season is a complete train of eight long and heavy cars built upon the lines of the typical American car, and furnished with all the various details of equipment which characterize an express passenger train in this country.

How wide a departure has been made from the common English practice may be judged from the following particulars: The train is made up of eight cars of an average length of 67 feet, their weight being 140 tons. This is more than double the length and weight of the standard English six-wheeled coaches. The cars are carried on six-wheeled trucks.

The Railway World (English) is describing the train as follows: "The train forms a compact whole, as the separate carriages are joined by the patent Gould combined vestibule, automatic coupler, buffer and continuous platform, the whole being covered by a canopy which has been in use in America. In fact, the train indicates throughout the triumph of American ideas."

The cars are fitted with the latest electric roof, patent torpedo ventilators, double gas lights, Gould's steam heating apparatus, together with electric calls from each compartment. The English preference for privacy is shown in the retention of the compartment division of most of the cars, there being only one third-class open car, with doors at each end and a passage down the center. The rest of the cars are called "composite corridor carriages," and each contains three first-class and four third-class compartments, a baggage room and lavatories for each class. The train is also a large baggage car with six wheels. The total length of the train is 530 feet, and it will carry about 300 passengers.

A BICYCLISTS' DUEL. Mounted on Wheels and Armed With Swords Two Frenchmen Fought.

The bicycle has already played many parts, but it has been left to certain Parisian students to use the new-mechanical machine as a war horse in what their ancestors called a "gentle as a joyous passage of arms."

The students were returning from a suburban run when a quarrel arose. Pistes were proposed to settle it, but one of the party had no pistols and a two-edged sword bayonet, and he suggested the merits of the latter so persuasively that before long the disputants found themselves facing one another at fifty paces, weapons in rest. The first assault failed entirely, but the second was less fortunate, and in the crash of the charge not only the combatants but their steeds were dismounted.

All four were more or less damaged, but worst of all one of the principals, who unintentionally played the Ardent Roman and fell on his own sword. One feels envious to know which of the four feels that

STEPHEN CRANE'S NARRATIVE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17.]

The sergeant was bored. "Oh, I tell you, the girl is nothing but a common prostitute," he said, wearily.

The reluctant witness on reaching his room set the alarm clock for the proper hour.

In the court at 8:30 he met a reporter acquaintance. "Go home," said the reporter, when he had heard the story. "Go home; your own participation in the affair doesn't look very respectable, Go home."

"But it is a wrong," said the reluctant witness.

"Oh, it is only a temporary wrong," said the reporter. The definition of a temporary wrong did not appear at that time to the reluctant witness, but the reporter was too much in earnest to consider terms. "Go home," said he.

Thus—if the girl was wronged—it is to be seen that all circumstances, all forces, all opinions, all men were combined to militate against her. Apparently the united wisdom of the world declared that no man should do anything but throw his sense of justice to the winds in an affair of this description. "Let a man have a conscience for the daytime," said wisdom. "Let him have a conscience for the daytime, but it is idiotic for a man to have a conscience at 2:30 in the morning. In the case of an arrested prostitute."

But the girl was not a prostitute.



GERMANY. SWEDEN. DENMARK. PRETTY SALVATION A

The officer who had made the arrest told a story of the occurrence. The girl at the bar told a story of the occurrence. And the girl's story as to this affair was, to the reluctant witness, perfectly true. Nevertheless, her word could not be accounted of any value. It was impossible that any one in the courtroom could suppose that she was telling the truth, save the reluctant witness and the reporter to whom he had told the tale.

The reluctant witness recited what he believed to be a true accounting, and the Magistrate discharged the prisoner.

The reluctant witness has told this story merely because it is a story which the public of New York should know for once. STEPHEN CRANE.

HARD ON CATS. A French Government Commissioner Censures the Conduct of Official Cats.

The French Government has just had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity, and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouse.

It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances, and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 24 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate Governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so at last the Ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the Government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread, and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."

RUBBER OYSTERS. To Be Rented Out to Restaurant Keepers in Paris for Making Oyster Stews.

A rubber oyster is the discovery announced in Paris. The invention is one that deserves to rank with the telephone, the submarine cable, or any other of the many ingenious devices of man to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-man. It consists of a gutta-percha oyster to be placed in the restaurant oyster soup, so as to remove the accepted idea that the decoction contains nothing of a solid nature.

One day lately bated certain men requesting the Ration charges of the clouds for rain deposits, the act of Johannes, the God, Mr. Birkenstein was nothing less than a

BOEY. A Legislator Deceitfully of Fi

WILLIE CROWDER. The Girl Is Now to Secure Its Keelless ive.

The girl to make its own smoke some years past the Government factory at Newington in this direction, but have satisfactory results.

The girl to make its own smoke some years past the Government factory at Newington in this direction, but have satisfactory results.

The girl to make its own smoke some years past the Government factory at Newington in this direction, but have satisfactory results.

The girl to make its own smoke some years past the Government factory at Newington in this direction, but have satisfactory results.



GERMANY. SWEDEN. DENMARK. PRETTY SALVATION A

The officer who had made the arrest told a story of the occurrence. The girl at the bar told a story of the occurrence. And the girl's story as to this affair was, to the reluctant witness, perfectly true. Nevertheless, her word could not be accounted of any value. It was impossible that any one in the courtroom could suppose that she was telling the truth, save the reluctant witness and the reporter to whom he had told the tale.

The reluctant witness recited what he believed to be a true accounting, and the Magistrate discharged the prisoner.

The reluctant witness has told this story merely because it is a story which the public of New York should know for once. STEPHEN CRANE.

HARD ON CATS. A French Government Commissioner Censures the Conduct of Official Cats.

The French Government has just had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity, and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouse.

It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances, and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 24 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate Governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so at last the Ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the Government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread, and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."

RUBBER OYSTERS. To Be Rented Out to Restaurant Keepers in Paris for Making Oyster Stews.

A rubber oyster is the discovery announced in Paris. The invention is one that deserves to rank with the telephone, the submarine cable, or any other of the many ingenious devices of man to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-man. It consists of a gutta-percha oyster to be placed in the restaurant oyster soup, so as to remove the accepted idea that the decoction contains nothing of a solid nature.

One day lately bated certain men requesting the Ration charges of the clouds for rain deposits, the act of Johannes, the God, Mr. Birkenstein was nothing less than a

BOEY. A Legislator Deceitfully of Fi

COLORS IN BATTLE.

Some Curious Reasons to Show Why Soldiers Should Be Dressed in Red.

The scarlet uniform of the British infantry has been greatly criticized in recent years, chiefly on the ground that it exposes the men to needless danger by disclosing their whereabouts to the enemy. The objection taken to the scarlet, however, is based to be groundless by a recent writer who adduces what he calls scientific reasons in favor of the color so dear to the British heart.

In the first place, says this writer, red affords the best attainable protection against the extremes of heat and cold to which soldiers are liable to be exposed.

The darker the color protecting a warm body the more rapid radiation proceeds.

White would be the best color to reduce radiation to a minimum; but white is barred by other considerations, as are also all the grays. Red comes midway between white and black or other dark colors; while with reference to protection from the sun it takes a far higher place than any of the blues, greens, drabs and other shades often used for military clothing.

Yellow or orange are excluded because these colors are particularly conspicuous at a long distance. Although red is more conspicuous than gray, when the sun shines directly on the troops it blurs on the sight, and is consequently more difficult to hit.

With existing rifles, the actual result of a fight is usually decided at a distance just outside the effective range of the weapons.

This distance lies between 600 and 800 yards. Nearer than that it is impossible to close without replying to the enemy's fire. As soon as the return fire whistles about the defender's head, the possibility of aim-



GERMANY. SWEDEN. DENMARK. PRETTY SALVATION A

The officer who had made the arrest told a story of the occurrence. The girl at the bar told a story of the occurrence. And the girl's story as to this affair was, to the reluctant witness, perfectly true. Nevertheless, her word could not be accounted of any value. It was impossible that any one in the courtroom could suppose that she was telling the truth, save the reluctant witness and the reporter to whom he had told the tale.

The reluctant witness recited what he believed to be a true accounting, and the Magistrate discharged the prisoner.

The reluctant witness has told this story merely because it is a story which the public of New York should know for once. STEPHEN CRANE.

HARD ON CATS. A French Government Commissioner Censures the Conduct of Official Cats.

The French Government has just had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity, and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouse.

It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances, and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 24 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate Governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so at last the Ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the Government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread, and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."

RUBBER OYSTERS. To Be Rented Out to Restaurant Keepers in Paris for Making Oyster Stews.

A rubber oyster is the discovery announced in Paris. The invention is one that deserves to rank with the telephone, the submarine cable, or any other of the many ingenious devices of man to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-man. It consists of a gutta-percha oyster to be placed in the restaurant oyster soup, so as to remove the accepted idea that the decoction contains nothing of a solid nature.

One day lately bated certain men requesting the Ration charges of the clouds for rain deposits, the act of Johannes, the God, Mr. Birkenstein was nothing less than a

BOEY. A Legislator Deceitfully of Fi

MAKING A KOONKIE.

Initiating Australian Devil Doctors by the Tickling Cure.

Dr. S. Cassidy, of Adaminaly, in New South Wales, has been engaged for several years in studying the customs of the aborigines, and in a report incorporated in a recent medico-surgical bulletin he makes known some most astounding practices of the koonkie, or native doctors. It is a belief of the bushmen that all disease is the work of the Evil One, and can only be overcome by doctors who have received infernal inspiration.

When a male native is about seventeen years old, he receives in a dream an intimation that he is to meet Satan at a certain time and place. When he has kept the appointment, he makes a report to the doctors of the tribe, and if they are convinced that he has really been distinguished by the Evil One, the process of initiation begins.

The place selected for the ceremony is always a small clearing in the wood surrounded by high hills, and a night is pointed when there is no moon. The novice



GERMANY. SWEDEN. DENMARK. PRETTY SALVATION A

The officer who had made the arrest told a story of the occurrence. The girl at the bar told a story of the occurrence. And the girl's story as to this affair was, to the reluctant witness, perfectly true. Nevertheless, her word could not be accounted of any value. It was impossible that any one in the courtroom could suppose that she was telling the truth, save the reluctant witness and the reporter to whom he had told the tale.

The reluctant witness recited what he believed to be a true accounting, and the Magistrate discharged the prisoner.

The reluctant witness has told this story merely because it is a story which the public of New York should know for once. STEPHEN CRANE.

HARD ON CATS. A French Government Commissioner Censures the Conduct of Official Cats.

The French Government has just had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity, and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouse.

It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances, and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 24 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate Governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so at last the Ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the Government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread, and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."

RUBBER OYSTERS. To Be Rented Out to Restaurant Keepers in Paris for Making Oyster Stews.

A rubber oyster is the discovery announced in Paris. The invention is one that deserves to rank with the telephone, the submarine cable, or any other of the many ingenious devices of man to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-man. It consists of a gutta-percha oyster to be placed in the restaurant oyster soup, so as to remove the accepted idea that the decoction contains nothing of a solid nature.

One day lately bated certain men requesting the Ration charges of the clouds for rain deposits, the act of Johannes, the God, Mr. Birkenstein was nothing less than a

BOEY. A Legislator Deceitfully of Fi

koonkie's visit to a patient are elaborately needed. In every case the patient's face must be painted white as soon as the doctor arrives. A certain complicated form of incantation having been duly observed, the doctor sits down by the patient's couch until midnight, at which time, if the illness is not of a grave nature, the practitioner hopes "to pull it out." If, however, the disorder resists this mysterious treatment, the doctor in the morning makes a more minute examination of the patient.

Most of the cases are ascribed to imperfect circulation, and the treatment indicated is a violent one. A great mound of hot ashes is prepared and the patient buried in the scorching mass until he is blistered all over, and then he is rubbed with kidney fat and wrapped in opossum skins.

Strangely enough, although the native doctors are absolutely ignorant of hygiene, they are by no means to be despised as rough and ready field surgeons. They probe all wounds with a sharp bone or a knife made of green stone, and compress the affected part until they have removed whatever impure blood may have gathered about the aperture. When the wound is thoroughly cleansed, they cover it with "pidgerory," an antiseptic wax, which oozes from the blue gum. If it is found the next day that there is any disposition to inflammation and suppuration, they reopen the wound, wash it out with iron water and renew the antiseptic dressing.

In their surgical practice the work of the native doctors is greatly facilitated by the stoicism of their patients, who endure pain quite without anaesthetics, in the most uncomplaining manner. Dr. Cassidy describes a case in which the leg had been amputated by the surgeon below the knee, had made a good healing, and then the patient, in a fight with another black fellow, had received a spear wound in the bone, through the stump. The man was a long way from the village, and in the absence of the doctor he made a fire, dug a hole in the earth broad enough to admit the leg and deep enough to allow the wounded part to be on a level with the surface of the ground. He then surrounded the injured member with live coals and kept the fire going until the diseased flesh and the end of the bone were completely burned away.

Another native was pierced by a spear, which entered his breast and came out of his back, just under the shoulder blade. A portion of lung adhered to the barb of the spear, and a civilized surgeon would have entertained but little hope of his recovery. A dressing of blue clay and gum leaves was, however, applied by the devil-doctor, and a week after receiving the wound the man walked eighteen miles in one day.

In another instance a bullet passed completely through the abdomen of a native, and without any other treatment than a dressing with clay and antiseptic gum, a good and rapid recovery was made. Still more astounding was the case in which a barbed spear was driven into the loins, close to the spine. A medical officer of the Australian Government who happened to be at a native village only a few miles away refused to attempt to remove the spear-head, on the ground that the man would die in any case, and that it would be causing needless suffering to attempt an operation. The man's wife pulled the spear-head out with her teeth, and recovery followed.

Such instances as these seem to make it quite clear that, although the devil-doctors are brought up on tickling instead of text books, and tatterhood instead of clinics, they know a good deal about their business.

THE SENSE OF TOUCH.

These Examples Show the High Degree to Which It May Be Improved.

The question has been asked, Which of our senses is most capable of improvement? An English scholar says probably the sense of touch.

Strictly speaking, the senses are capable rather of alteration and specialization than of improvement. For instance, those who have much to do in the open air become immensely long-sighted; but this is abnormal, and the increased superiority in one direction is compensated for by inferiority in another.

But there are many trades which afford abundant evidence that the sense of touch, at any rate in certain directions, can be largely developed. For instance, the connoisseur of china relies much more on an almost imperceptible difference of feeling in the texture than on his eyes to discover the genuineness of any piece.

The blind beggar can very soon discern between different metals merely by the sense of touch, and, in fact, the education of the blind affords a remarkable instance of the development of this sense. In certain manufactures the skilled workman now entirely by this sense when a mixture has reached the proper degree of fluidity or a material is of the right texture, and he receives very high wages by reason of this sense alone.

On the other hand, the sense of smell and the sense of taste are, each of them, stunted and lose their finer perception if he same object is frequently presented to them. In every case, however, it is not the general sense of touch that is improved, but a special excellence of the sense.

LONG HAIR.

Woman with Long Hair.

This process of tickling withers is used by the aboriginal treatment for certain nervous as well as means of to found reason to be efficacious in restoring certain forms of

When the tickling is continued for a long time, the nerves are so exhausted that the patient is unable to move. This process is used by the aboriginal treatment for certain nervous as well as means of to found reason to be efficacious in restoring certain forms of

When the tickling is continued for a long time, the nerves are so exhausted that the patient is unable to move. This process is used by the aboriginal treatment for certain nervous as well as means of to found reason to be efficacious in restoring certain forms of

When the tickling is continued for a long time, the nerves are so exhausted that the patient is unable to move. This process is used by the aboriginal treatment for certain nervous as well as means of to found reason to be efficacious in restoring certain forms of

When the tickling is continued for a long time, the nerves are so exhausted that the patient is unable to move. This process is used by the aboriginal treatment for certain nervous as well as means of to found reason to be efficacious in restoring certain forms of

When the tickling is continued for a long time, the nerves are so exhausted that the patient is unable to move. This process is used by the aboriginal treatment for certain nervous as well as means of to found reason to be efficacious in restoring certain forms of

MUNYON'S SUCCESS

In the Cure of Stubborn and Hopeless Cases

THE TOPIC

Of Conversation in the Homes of New York and Brooklyn.

WONDERMENT

Has Taken Possession Not Only of the People, but Also of the Physicians and Professors of Colleges and Hospitals.

Here is More of It.

Last week the Journal told some very remarkable stories of cures that had been made by the Munyon doctors, notably that of Mr. J. F. Otto, 70 years of age—deaf for 20 years, cured completely in a few weeks. Another was a minister, Rev. Wm. Humphreys, 82 years of age, cured of Bright's disease, when at death's door.

Many called at the Journal office to know if the news was authentic, only to be told that investigation revealed the complete truth of the cures.

Today we give the news of two more phenomenal cases that are causing intense excitement in Cleveland, where a corps of Munyon specialists are operating.

Epilepsy Cured.

Both of these cases were aggravated Epilepsy of long standing, and this is the testimony that one of the patients furnishes to the Cleveland papers.

MRS. A. R. TILDEN, 14 BLUTHUR ST., CLEVELAND, O., SAYS: "Four years ago I was struck by a street car and severely injured. My trouble developed into 3 BAD CASES OF EPILEPSY, since that time I have been in a most wretched condition. I FELT AS THOUGH PARALYZED; my limbs seemed to weigh a ton; no feeling in them. I was morose and melancholy, AFRAID TO BE ALONE, and they THOUGHT I WAS GOING TO DIE. My nerves were all unstrung. I could not walk across the floor, and in going upstairs I HAD TO STOP ALMOST EVERY STEP to collect my thoughts. Going downstairs was almost an impossibility, as at every step it seemed as if I WERE WALKING ON AIR and would have to fall over. I was attacked with fits ABOUT ONCE A WEEK; at times I WOULD FALL ON THE STREET. It was impossible for me to sleep to any extent, as I was subject to violent nervous spells. I also was subject to illusions. THOUGHT SOMEBODY WAS GOING TO KILL ME, that I was going to jump out of the window, and other things. In fact, I was discouraged AND CONCLUDED I HAD TO DIE. I had doctored with the best physicians, and to the last one I paid about \$100, but GOT NO RELIEF. He said he did not think I would ever get better. As a last resort I tried Munyon's physicians and was told that I could be cured. That was about two months ago. Since then I have not had a nervous spell, I can sleep well, have no more illusions, and, with the exception of a slight pain in the back, AM AS WELL AS I EVER WAS IN MY LIFE. MUNYON HAS BEEN A BLESSING TO ME."

Nor more difficult for the Munyon specialists to do that in New York than it is in Cleveland. Nor is it any more difficult for them to cure Catarrh, Headache, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney or Liver Complaint than it is to cure Epilepsy.

These Specialists are at 7 East 14th st., and are ready to see the afflicted. They make free examinations, give free advice and free prescriptions.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, asthma, soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price \$1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Enlightened doctors at your service free. If you have Catarrh or any Throat or Lung complaint, call and receive a free trial local treatment. We positively cure Catarrh.

Personal letters answered with free medical advice for any disease. Open daily until 6 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays until 8 P. M., Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M., 7 East 14th St.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

FREE By the use of "Methy," our famous local anesthetic, simply applied to the gums. All dental operations absolutely without pain. "Methy" is not a poisonous drug like cocaine, which is used by unscrupulous dentists with disastrous results to the system. "Methy" doesn't leave months or any after effects. Only office in New York using this method.

When the tickling is continued for a long time, the nerves are so exhausted that the patient is unable to move. This process is used by the aboriginal treatment for certain nervous as well as means of to found reason to be efficacious in restoring certain forms of

When the tickling is continued for a long time, the nerves are so exhausted that the patient is unable to move. This process is used by the aboriginal treatment for certain nervous as well as means of to found reason to be efficacious in restoring certain forms of

When the tickling is continued for a long time, the